



FEB 17 2006

PRACTITIONER'S DOCKET NO.

52182

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Barr et al.

Serial No.: 10/773,991

Group No.:

Filed: February 6, 2004

Examiner:

For: IMAGING COMPOSITION AND METHOD

Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF
In Response to Non-Compliant Appeal Brief

(PATENT APPLICATION--37 C.F.R. SECTION 1.192)

- Transmitted herewith, in triplicate, is the APPEAL BRIEF in this application, with respect to the Notice of Appeal filed on 12/21/2005.

NOTE: "Appellant must, within two months from the date of the notice of appeal under section 1.191 or within the time allowed for reply to the action from which the appeal was taken, if such time is later, file a brief in triplicate...." 37 C.F.R. Section 1.192(a) (emphasis added)

2. STATUS OF APPLICANT

This application is on behalf of

- other than a small entity.
 a small entity.

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING/TRANSMISSION (37 C.F.R. 1.8(a))

I hereby certify that, on the date shown below, this correspondence is being:

MAILING

- deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to the Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450.

Date: 2/15/2006

FACSIMILE

- transmitted by facsimile to the Patent and Trademark Office.

Signature

Deanna M. Rivermider
(type or print name of person certifying)

A statement:
[] is attached.
[] was already filed.

3. FEE FOR FILING APPEAL BRIEF

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. Section 1.17(c), the fee for filing the Appeal Brief is:

[] small entity	\$250.00
[X] other than a small entity	\$500.00
Appeal Brief fee due \$ <u>500.00</u>	

4. EXTENSION OF TERM

NOTE: The time periods set forth in 37 C.F.R. 1.192(a) are subject to the provision of Section 1.136 for patent applications. 37 C.F.R. 1.191(d). See also Notice of November 5, 1985 (1060 O.G. 27).

NOTE: As the two-month period set in Section 1.192(a) for filing an appeal brief is not subject to the six-month maximum period specified in 35 U.S.C. 133, the period for filing an appeal brief may be extended up to seven months. 62 Fed. Reg. 53,131, at 53,156; 1203 O.G. 63 at 84. Oct. 10, 1997.

The proceedings herein are for a patent application and the provisions of 37 C.F.R. Section 1.136 apply.

(complete (a) or (b), as applicable)

(a) [] Applicant petitions for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. Section 1.136 (fees: 37 C.F.R. Section 1.17(a)(1)-(5)) for the total number of months checked below:

Extension <u>(months)</u>	Fee for other than <u>small entity</u>	Fee for <u>small entity</u>
[] one month	\$110.00	\$55.00
[] two months	\$420.00	\$210.00
[] three months	\$950.00	\$475.00
[] four months	\$1,480.00	\$740.00

Fee: \$_____

If an additional extension of time is required, please consider this a petition therefor.

(check and complete the next item, if applicable)

[] An extension for _____ months has already been secured, and the fee paid therefor of
\$ _____ is deducted from the total fee due for the total months of extension now requested.

Extension fee due with this request \$_____

or

- (b) Applicant believes that no extension of term is required. However, this conditional petition is being made to provide for the possibility that applicant has inadvertently overlooked the need for a petition and fee for extension of time.

5. TOTAL FEE DUE

The total fee due is:

Appeal brief fee \$ 500.00

Extension fee (if any) \$ _____

TOTAL FEE DUE \$ 500.00

6. FEE PAYMENT

[] Attached is a check in the sum of \$ _____.

Charge Account No. 18-1850 the sum of \$ 500.00.

A duplicate of this transmittal is attached.

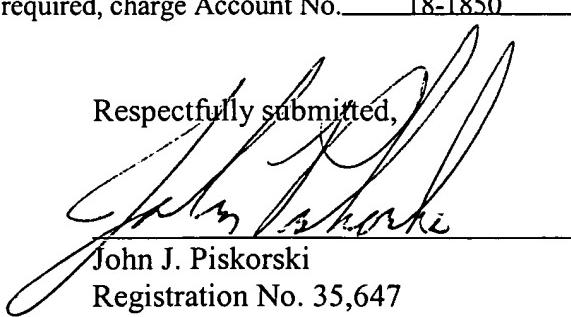
7. FEE DEFICIENCY

If any additional extension and/or fee is required, this is a request therefor and to charge Account No. 18-1850.

AND/OR

If any additional fee for claims is required, charge Account No. 18-1850.

Respectfully submitted,


John J. Piskorski

Registration No. 35,647

Rohm and Haas Electronic Materials LLC
455 Forest Street
Marlborough, Massachusetts 01752
Telephone No.: (508) 229-7662
Facsimile No.: (508) 787-4730



PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of:

Barr et al.

Serial No.: 10/773,991

:

Filed: February 6, 2004

: Group Art Unit: 1752

For: IMAGING COMPOSITION AND METHOD

: Examiner: Rosemary E. Ashton

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. BOX 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

APPEAL BRIEF

Dear Sir:

Applicants respectfully appeal the decision on the Examiner, mailed September 23, 2005, finally rejecting claims 5-7 and 11-17.

This brief is being filed in triplicate. The requisite fee for filing this brief is enclosed herewith.

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest in this appeal is Rohm and Haas Electronic Materials, L.L.C., the assignee of the application.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

To the knowledge of the undersigned, there are no current appeals or interferences that will directly affect, or be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this appeal.

III. STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-17 have been presented in this application.

Claims 1-4, 8-10 were cancelled during prosecution.

Claims 14 and 16-17 were canceled in response to the Final Rejection's Election/Restriction Requirement.

Claims 5-7, 11-13 and 15 are presently on appeal (see the attached Claim Appendix).

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS (AFTER FINAL REJECTION)

Amendment after Final Rejection under 37 C.F.R. §1.116 canceling claims 14 and 16-17 was filed November 22, 2005. The status of this amendment is unknown. Appellant presumes the amendment of the claims was entered to put the application in better form for appeal.

V. SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Appellant's invention is directed to an article with a support substrate having an imaging composition on one side of the support substrate. The second side or the side opposite the first side having the imaging composition includes an adhesive. The imaging composition includes one or more sensitizers in sufficient amounts to affect a color or shade change upon application of energy at powers of 5mW or less. See specification, page 3, lines 22-25, page 5, line 24, page 6, lines 6-16, and page 14, line 21 to page 16, line 14.

Figure 1 shows a cross-section of one embodiment of the invention. Article **10** includes a polyester film base **15** coated on one side with an imaging composition **20**. The opposite side of the polyester film base is coated with a releasable pressure sensitive adhesive **25**. The adhesive coating is protected from the environment with a removable release layer **30**, which includes a release coating formulation to permit separation of the release layer from the pressure sensitive adhesive. The imaging composition is shielded from the environment by an opaque, protective polymer layer **35**. Such protective layers typically are composed of polyethylene. See page 16, lines 15-21.

Appellant's independent claim 5 is representative of this subject matter and reads as follows:

Claim 5. An article comprising a substrate having an imaging composition on a first side of the substrate, the imaging composition comprises one or more sensitizers in sufficient amounts to affect a color or shade change upon application of energy at powers of 5mW or less, and a second side of the substrate comprises an adhesive.

Appellant's invention also is directed to a method of using the article to form an image on a work piece by applying the article to the work piece and then applying energy at powers of 5mW or less to the side of the article with the imaging composition to affect a color or shade change. See specification, page 3, line 26 to page 4, line 6, and page 6, lines 6-16.

Appellant's independent claim 13 is representative of this subject matter and reads as follows:

Claim 13. A method comprising:

- a) providing an article comprising a substrate having an imaging composition on a first side of the article, the imaging composition comprises one or more

sensitizers in sufficient amounts to affect a color or shade change upon application of energy at powers of 5mW or less, and a second side of the substrate comprises an adhesive;

- b) applying the article to a work piece; and
- c) applying energy at powers of 5mW or less to affect the color or shade change.

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

1. Whether the amendment of the specification filed July 11, 2005 correcting the term “intensities” to the term “power” is new matter under 35 U.S.C. §132(a).
2. Whether claims 5-7, 11-13 and 15 fail to comply with the written description requirement under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph.

VII. ARGUMENTS

ISSUE 1: Whether the amendment of the specification filed July 11, 2005 correcting the term “intensities” to the term “power” is new matter under 35 U.S.C. §132(a).

The amendment of the specification filed July 11, 2005 correcting the term “intensities” to the term “power” does not add new matter to the specification under 35 U.S.C. §132(a). The Final Rejection’s allegation that the term “power” was not supported by the specification as originally filed is in error.

The amount of energy used to affect a color or shade change was expressed in the specification as originally filed in units of “mW”. See page 5, line 24 of the specification. This expression “mW” or milliwatts (1/1000 of a watt) is an expression for a unit of power, not intensity. See page 469 of Grant & Hackh’s *Chemical Dictionary*, fifth edition (copy enclosed) which defines watt as a unit of power, not intensity (submitted in a Supplemental Information Disclosure Statement on February 23, 2005). The term “intensity” is defined at page 306 of the same dictionary (copy enclosed) and does not define it in terms of the unit watts. The unit “mW” is used throughout the specification to describe the amount of energy to affect a color or shade change in the imaging compositions. See for example page 6, lines 6 to 8 and lines 19-20, page 17, lines 5-15 and page 19, lines 28-30.

Amending the specification to add new language is not *ipso facto* new matter when the amendments to the specification merely render what had been implicitly disclosed originally. *In re Wright*, 145 U.S.P.Q. at 188 (C.C.P.A. 1965). The expression “mW” was in the specification as originally filed. As shown by Grant & Hackh’s *Chemical Dictionary* such an expression indicates units of power, not intensity. Accordingly, the term “power” was implicitly disclosed in the specification as originally filed.

Further, an amendment correcting an error in the specification is not new matter if the person of skill in the art would appreciate not only the existence of the error but what the error is. *In re Oda*, 170 U.S.P.Q. at 272 (C.C.P.A. 1971). The person of skill in the art would know based on the units “mW” that the Appellant was measuring in units of power, not intensity. It is well settled that a watt is a unit of energy, not intensity. See page 469 of Grant & Hackh’s *Chemical Dictionary*, fifth edition.

Accordingly, for the reasons discussed above the amendment filed July 11, 2005 correcting the term “intensities” to “power” did not add new matter to the specification.

ISSUE 2: Whether claims 5-7, 11-13 and 15 fail to comply with the written description requirement under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph.

Claims 5-7, 11-13 and 15 do comply with the written description requirement under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. The term “power” in independent claims 5 and 13 is supported in the specification as originally filed.

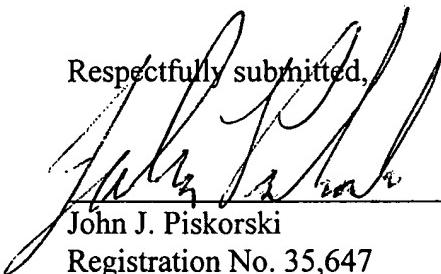
Independent claims 5 and 13 both recite that the imaging composition changes color or shade upon application of energy at 5mW or less. The unit “mW” or milliwatts (1/1000 of a watt) is an expression for a unit of power. See page 469 of Grant & Hackh’s *Chemical Dictionary*, fifth edition (copy enclosed). The unit of power “mW” was disclosed in the specification as originally filed. See page 5, line 24 of the specification. The unit of power “mW” is used throughout the specification to describe the amount of energy to affect a color or shade change in the imaging compositions. See for example page 6, lines 6-8 and lines 19-20, page 17, lines 5-15 and page 19, lines 28-30. The person of skill in the art reading the specification would know that the unit “mW” is a unit of power. *In re Oda*, 170 U.S.P.Q. at 272 (C.C.P.A. 1971). Further, the term “power” is implicitly disclosed in the specification as originally filed because the unit for power “mW” was in the specification as originally filed. *In re Wright*, 145 U.S.P.Q. at 188 (C.C.P.A. 1965).

Accordingly, for the reasons discussed above claims 5-7, 11-13 and 15 do comply with the written description requirement under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. The term “power” in independent claims 5 and 13 is supported in the specification as originally filed.

SUMMARY

Therefore, for the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the Board reverse the final rejection in this application.

Respectfully submitted,



John J. Piskorski

Registration No. 35,647

Rohm and Haas Electronic Materials LLC
455 Forest Street
Marlborough, Massachusetts 01752
Telephone No.: (508) 229-7662
Facsimile No.: (508) 787-4730

VIII. CLAIMS APPENDIX

5. An article comprising a substrate having an imaging composition on a first side of the substrate, the imaging composition comprises one or more sensitizers in sufficient amounts to affect a color or shade change upon application of energy at powers of 5mW or less, and a second side of the substrate comprises an adhesive.
6. The article of claim 5, wherein the one or more sensitizers are cyclopentanone based conjugated photosensitizers.
7. The article of claim 5, further comprising a protective polymer layer adjacent the imaging composition.
11. The article of claim 5, wherein the composition further comprises one or more color former.
12. The article of claim 11, wherein the one or more color formers are leuco-type dyes.
13. A method comprising:
 - a) providing an article comprising a substrate having an imaging composition on a first side of the article, the imaging composition comprises one or more sensitizers in sufficient amounts to affect a color or shade change upon application of energy at powers of 5mW or less, and a second side of the substrate comprises an adhesive;
 - b) applying the article to a work piece; and
 - c) applying energy at powers of 5mW or less to affect the color or shade change.
15. The method of claim 13, wherein the energy is selectively applied to the imaging composition to affect an imaged pattern.

IX. EVIDENCE APPENDIX

The following document was filed with a Supplemental Information Disclosure Statement on February 23, 2005 during the prosecution of the present patent application by the Appellant:

1. Grand & Hackh's *Chemical Dictionary*, fifth edition, pages 306 and 469.

GRANT & HACKH'S CHEMICAL DICTIONARY

[American, International, European and British Usage]

*Containing the Words Generally Used in Chemistry,
and Many of the Terms Used in the Related
Sciences of Physics, Medicine, Engineering,
Biology, Pharmacy, Astrophysics,
Agriculture, Mineralogy, etc.*

Based on Recent Scientific Literature

FIFTH EDITION
Completely Revised and Edited by

ROGER GRANT

M.A., D. de l'U., Ph.D., C. Chem., M.R.S.C. Consultant

CLAIRE GRANT

M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P.E. Medical Practitioner

McGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY

*New York St. Louis San Francisco Auckland Bogotá
Hamburg London Madrid Mexico
Milan Montreal New Delhi Panama
Paris São Paulo Singapore
Sydney Tokyo Toronto*

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Hackh, Ingo W. D. (Ingo Waldemar Dagobert), 1890-1938.
Grant & Hackh's chemical dictionary.

Rev. ed. of: Chemical dictionary. 4th ed. 1969.

1. Chemistry—Dictionaries. I. Grant, Roger L.
II. Grant, Claire. III. Title. IV. Title: Grant &
Hackh's chemical dictionary. V. Title: Chemical
dictionary.

QD5.H3 1987 540'.3 86-7496
ISBN 0-07-024067-1

Copyright © 1987 by McGraw-Hill, Inc. All rights reserved.
Printed in the United States of America. Except as permitted
under the United States Copyright Act of 1976, no part of this
publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by
any means, or stored in a data base or retrieval system, without
the prior written permission of the publisher.

234567890 DOCDOC 943210

ISBN 0-07-024067-1

The previous edition of this book was *Hackh's Chemical Dictionary*,
4th ed., published by McGraw-Hill in 1969. It was prepared by Dr.
Julius Grant from a *Chemical Dictionary* compiled by Ingo W. D.
Hackh. The current, or 5th, edition of this book was prepared by Dr.
Roger L. Grant, whose father prepared the 4th edition.

The editors for this book were Betty J. Sun and Susan Thomas,
the designer was Naomi Auerbach, and the production
supervisor was Teresa F. Leaden. It was set in Palatino
by University Graphics, Inc.

Printed and bound by R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company.

different amino acid; it causes less allergic response than porcine *i.* *b. i. crb* (Chain recombinant DNA bacteria.) A biosynthetic form. *b. i. emp* (Enzyme-modified porcine.) A biosynthetic form. *protamine zinc* ~ Protamine, being relatively insoluble, causes a longer duration of action of 24–36 h (USP, EP, BP).

i. injection Soluble *i.*, regular *i.* Added zinc 40 µg/100 units; pH 3–3.5; onset of action, 30 min; duration, 6–12 h (USP, EP, BP). *i. units* One International Unit is the activity in 0.04167 mg of Fourth International Standard Preparation (1958); this is a mixture of 52% bovine and 48% porcine insulin containing 24 units/mg. *L zinc ultralente suspension* Extended *i.* *L.* buffered with acetate so that more zinc combines with it. Duration of action, 30–36 h (USP, EP, BP). *Intaglio* A process of printing from plates which have been etched slightly in recess; the ink filling these is absorbed by the paper. See *rotogravure*.

Intal Trademark for cromolyn sodium.

integration (1) Assimilation or synthesis, as opposed to disintegration. (2) The summation of a series of values of a continuously varying quantity. Cf. *calculus*.

intensification (1) A process of concentrating force. (2) In photography, to increase the density of a photographic image.

intensity The strength or amount of energy per unit space, area, or time. *acid* ~ Hydrogen-ion concentration. *color*

~ The (1) brilliance or (2) saturation of a color. Cf. *Beer's law*. *electric* ~, electric field ~ Electric field strength*. *heat* ~ Temperature. *light* ~ Luminance*. *magnetic field* ~ Cgs system concept of a magnetic field which exerts a force of 1 dyne on a unit magnetic pole (gauss).

magnetization ~ The magnetic moment per unit volume.

sound ~ Energy transfer per unit area and time.

i. factor Of acidity, pH, of redox, rH. *inter-* Prefix (Latin) indicating "between."

interdecoration The forcing apart of materials with a layered structure (as, mica) by energy released by chemical action; as between titanium disulfide and lithium.

interface Interphase. The boundary between 2 phases. Cf. *zone*.

interference A conflict between 2 agencies which produces a retardation effect, or a waste of energy. *chemical* ~ In analysis, *i.* by a material, such as another chemical species, that causes an error in the results. *light* ~ The effect produced by 2 sets of light waves that offset each other to cause diminished intensity, such as darkness. *sound* ~ The effect produced by 2 sets of sound waves that offset each other to cause diminished intensity, such as silence.

spectroscopic ~ *i.* caused by emission or absorption bands (lines) of another species that overlap those of the substance of interest.

i. colors Complementary colors.

interferometer An instrument to determine the wavelength of light from interference by waves of known lengths. Cf. *fringes*.

interferons Glycoproteins, liberated by cells infected by actively dividing viruses, that reduce the activity of the virus. Types: *i. α*. Produced from leucocytes. *i. β*. Produced from fibroblasts. *i. γ*. Produced from T lymphocytes. Used for herpes and hepatitis B infection. They retard the growth of tumors in animals, and, thus, are thought of as a treatment for cancer. *i. induction* Stimulation of the body's natural synthesis of *i.* by injection of certain agents. *i. units* 1 ampoule of International Reference Preparation contains 5,000 units of *i. α*.

intermediate A chemical used in organic synthesis; also in

the production of pharmaceuticals, dyes, and other artificial products; usually a derivative of "crudes" or raw materials. Important *i.* are ethylene, propylene, benzene, phenol, and butadiene.

intermetallic Describing compounds of 2 or more metals (as distinct from alloys); e.g., NiAl or CrBe₂. *i. compound* A compound of metals in stoichiometric proportions. Cf. *alloy*.

intermolecular Referring to action between molecules. Cf. *intramolecular*.

internal Pertaining to the inside. *i. anhydride* A compound formed by elimination of water from the atoms of a molecule.

i. compensation The property of an optically inactive molecule that contains 2 asymmetric C atoms, one dextro-, the other levorotatory. *i. reaction* A reaction within a molecule due to atomic rearrangement. *i. salt* An organic compound formed by the union of a basic and acid radical within the molecule. *i. standard* A substance added to a sample for analysis which calibrates the assay. The results are usually ratioed, in that any changes in the sample are reflected by both the *i.s.* and the sample.

international Agreed upon between nations. *i. atomic weights* Values for atomic weights, q.v., selected by the I. Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

i. Organization for Standardization I.S.O. An association of many countries, concerned with the standardization of technical data, nomenclature, specifications, and testing methods. See *standards*. *i. Practical Temperature Scale* See *temperature*.

i. System of Units See *SI*. *i. Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry* IUPAC. An *i.* organization that standardizes chemical nomenclature, q.v., notation, symbols, data, atomic weights, etc. Its principal publication is *Pure and Applied Chemistry*. A similar organization exists for biochemists (IUB) and physicists (IUP). *i. unit* I.U. A measure of the potency of a substance. See *vitamin units*, *penicillin units* (under *penicillin*).

interphase Interfacial zone.

interpolation The deduction, as by graphical methods, of a value that lies within the range of values already established. Cf. *extrapolation*.

interruptor A device for breaking an electric current.

interstice A small space or capillary in a structure or tissue. *atomic* ~ The distance between the atoms in a molecule.

interaction Barophoresis. The increase in density of a colloidal solution (e.g., albumin) placed on a salt solution of nearly equal density, due to the rapid diffusion of the solute.

intolerance Inability to withstand the effects of a drug, or digest or metabolize certain foods or parts of foods.

intoxication Poisoning by a drug.

Intoxilyzer, Intoximeter See *breath alcohol*.

intra- Prefix (Latin) indicating "within."

intraannular Within the ring. *i. tautomerism* The redistribution of double bonds within a ring. Cf. *intranuclear tautomerism*.

intraatomic Pertaining to atomic structure. *i. matter* Matter from which atoms are assumed to be constructed, e.g., electrons and positive nuclei.

intramolecular Pertaining to different parts of the same molecule. Cf. *intermolecular*. *i. action* A reaction occurring within the individual molecule. *i. condensation* Ring formation. A reaction in which the atoms of an organic compound combine or rearrange and form a condensation (usually a ring) compound and another (usually binary) compound. *i. oxidation and reduction* An internal oxidation and reduction reaction; as, $C_6H_4 \cdot CH_3 \cdot NO_2 \rightarrow C_6H_4COOH \cdot NH_2$.

reaction to take place. The increase in internal energy on adding an infinitesimally small quantity of substance to a system, the entropy and volume being constant. electric ~ Electromotive force. electrokinetic ~ Zeta-p. gravitational ~ See potential energy (1). half-wave ~ The p. of a standardized dropping mercury electrode at the point on the current-voltage curve where the current is 50% of its limiting value. It is a characteristic property of electroreducible substances, and is independent of their concentration. Cf. polarograph. hydrogen ~ See pH. ionic ~ See ionic potential. magnetic ~ Magnetomotive force*. oxidation-reduction. See rH. pseudo ~ Zeta-p. sedimentation ~ The vertical electric field set up when suspended particles settle. streaming ~ The p. set up between the ends of a capillary when an electrolyte is forced through it. super ~ Overvoltage. zeta- ~ f. Electrokinetic p. The potential difference produced at a solid-liquid interface due to ions absorbed from the moving solution. It can be controlled by addition of suitable ions so as to produce or prevent flocculation (as in a fiber suspension); measured by electrophoresis.

p. alcohol The amount of alcohol that can be produced in practice by fermentation of a sugar solution of definite specific gravity. p. difference The difference in voltage between the electrodes of a battery, vacuum tube, or thermocouple. See electrode potential. p. energy (1) The energy of a body due to its position (as water in a high tank). (2) The heat capacity of a compound. p. mediator A substance used to accelerate equilibrium in measurements of oxidation-reduction potentials. Cf. poised.

potentiation The activity induced in one insecticide by another used with it.

potentiometer A low-resistance instrument for the accurate determination of small differences in electric potentials by the Poggendorff compensation method, q.v. Cf. galvanometer, hydrogen-ion recorder.

potentiometric titration Volumetric analysis in which the potential of an electrode immersed in the solution to be titrated is continually determined; a rapid change corresponds with the end of the reaction. Cf. conductometric analysis.

chrono ~ The analysis of a solution of several electrolytes having different reduction potentials, by means of a stepped potential-time curve.

potentiostat An electrical device to control the potential of an electrochemical system, e.g., in electrodeposition.

P.O.T.G. Portsmouth accelerator.

pothole A deep, natural cavity in the earth surface, often filled with a deposit of salts, as, sodium carbonate; it may be formed by the grinding action of pebbles in a stream.

potstone Talc.

potter's p. clay A pure, plastic clay, free from iron. Cf. pipe clay. p. lead Alquifou. p. ore Alquifou.

pottery Ware made from clay, molded while soft and moist, and hardened by heat; e.g.: (1) earthenware—relatively soft and fusible, and (a) unglazed, (b) glazed, (c) lustrous, or (d) enameled; (2) stoneware—hard, infusible, and containing more silica. See porcelain.

pounce Powdered chalk, charcoal, or (more usually) cuttlefish bones; formerly used to dry ink.

pound lb, #. A unit of weight in the fps system. The weight in vacuo of a platinum cylinder known as the imperial standard pound. Cf. pfund. apothecaries' ~ = 12 oz = 96 drams = 288 scruples = 5,760 grains = 0.373242 kg. avoirdupois ~ = 16 oz = 7,000 grains = 0.45359237 kg = 16 fl oz. gee ~ Slug. troy ~ (for gold and silver, etc.) = 5,760 grains = 12 oz.

p. per square inch psi. A unit of pressure. See atmosphere.

p.-mole The number of pounds of a gas numerically equal to its molecular weight.

poundal Abbrev. pdl; the unit of force in the fps system. The force to accelerate 1 pound 1 foot per second each second = 0.138255 N.

pour The flow of a liquid under gravity. p. point (1) The lowest temperature of flow under standard conditions. (2) The temperature at which an alloy is cast.

povidone (C_6H_9ON)_n. 1-Vinyl-2-pyrrolidinone polymer.

PVP. Kollidon. White crystals, soluble in water. Used in pharmacy as suspending and stabilizing agent, and in eye drops. Cf. perisotia. p.-iodine See povidone-iodine under iodine.

powder (1) An aggregation of loose, small, solid particles. (2) Discrete particles of dry material, the maximum dimension of which is less than 1,000 μm (British Standards Institution, 1958). (3) An explosive used in blasting or gunnery. algaroth ~ Precipitated antimonous oxychloride. baking ~ See baking powder. bleaching ~ See bleaching powder. dusting ~ See dusting powders. effervescent ~ A mixture of salts that develops carbon dioxide in water. flameless ~ An explosive that produces little or no muzzle flash. Seidlitz ~ A mixture of rochelle salt, sodium hydrogencarbonate, and tartaric acid, used to make an effervescent saline water. smokeless ~ An explosive producing little or no smoke

p. cutting The use of pyrophoric iron in a flame for cutting metals to increase temperature and eroding power.

powellite $CaMoO_4$, $CaWO_4$. Yellow tetragons.

powellizing Hardening wood by impregnation with a saccharin solution.

power (1) Potency. (2) The time rate of doing work, the unit of which is the watt, q.v. (3) See dipter. combined heat and ~ CHP. The use of energy wasted during p. generation for providing residential heating, greenhouse, etc, needs. wind ~ See wind power.

p. factor That proportion of the total electric power flowing in an a-c circuit which is actually delivered to the load. It measures the ratio of watts dissipated to volt-amperes used. If ϕ is the phase displacement, $\cos \phi$ is the p. f. p. spectrum Plot showing the amount of total variation in a time series attributed to individual frequencies or other variables. p. transmission Methods: (1) mechanical, or direct; (2) hydraulic, by oil or water; (3) pneumatic or compressed air; (4) steam in pipes; (5) electricity, through wires. p. units See watt, joule, horsepower.

poyok oil A drying oil from a Nigerian tree, whose fatty acid contains linic acid 41, eleostearic acid 31%; used in paints.

pozzolana (1) Puzzolane, q.v. (2) A substance mixed with lime mortar to increase its strength. artificial ~ Burnt clay, granulated slag, certain clinkers, and burnt oil shale. natural ~ Volcanic ash and celite.

pozzolanic action Chemical action which forms insoluble compounds in cement.

PP* Abbreviation for polypropylene.

PPD Symbol for (1) purified protein derivative; (2) piperidine pentamethylene dithiocarbonate; a rubber vulcanization accelerator.

ppm Abbreviation for parts per million. Preferred form is $/10^6$. Cf. ppm.

ppt(n) Abbreviation for precipita(te)-tion.

Pr (1) Symbol for praseodymium. (2) Abbreviation for propyl; also: n-Pr for 1-propyl (normal propyl); i-Pr for 2-propyl (isopropyl). (3) (Italic.) Symbol for Prandtl number.

pragilbert The ratio of watts to intensity of magnetic current. Cf. gilbert.

pralidoxime chloride $C_7H_9ON_2Cl$ = 172.6. 2-Formyl-1-methylpyridinium chloride oxime. Protopam. White crystals,

X. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

To the knowledge of the undersigned, there are no decisions rendered by a court or the Board in any proceeding identified pursuant to paragraph (c)(1)(ii) of 37 CFR §41.37.